Numb. 1165

The Daily Gazetteer.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16. 1739.

N°. 1163.

IF in respect to private Friendships there is a Time more proper than any other to express our Zeal, our Affection, and earnest Desire of serving those for whom we profess a Concern, surely when they need it most must be that Time. With reference to Men in publick Offices, who on Account of those Offices are the perpetual Objects of Envy and Malice, if there be a particular Juncture which demands extraordinary Marks of Attachment towards them, certainly their being attacked by a loud and causeless Clamour will appear that Conjuncture in the Sight of any reasonable Man. If in the Course of Events any Season can appear wherein a sincere Duty, a firm and steady Affection towards our Country, can have peculiar Propriety, without doubt it must be when her Interest is warmly attacked by artful and designing, at the Head of weak and deluded, Men, who, under the Notion of supporting Liberty, aim at subverting Government, and most barbarously arm the People, not only against their best Friends, but against themselves. Such Men therefore as in a Concurrence of such Circumstances disdain to go along with the Herd, and desire not to acquire themselves any Advantages by swelling the Voice of publick Clamour, but in the midst of its Outcries remember the Ties of Friendship, the just Regard due to their Superiors, and their Duty towards their Country, even when Duty is represented as Disloyalty: Such Men, I say, cannot reasonably be suspected of mercenary Views, or with any Probability be charged with acting from any other Motives than those of Honour and Integrity.

WE cannot be led, either by Reason or Experience, to suppose that in any free Country a great Number of leading Men can be held together merely by the Views of Interest, especially when the People express themselves with much Vehemence, and there is also a Party ready to tempt them, by Views also of Advantage, to pursue a contrary Conduct. If neither Reason nor Experience will justify such a Conclusion; and therefore I think I may take the Liberty of laying it down as a thing certain, that whatever Reasons are built upon such an Assertion stand on a very sandy Foundation, and never can be supported by just and rational Arguments. We have indeed seen great and good Men abandoned by their Friends, and delivered up to their Enemies in consequence of publick Clamour. The Earls of *Clarendon* and *Godolphin* are Instances of this; the former was abandon'd, and the latter found not Friends enough to support him from the Censure of those who were his Enemies, and the Enemies of the Nation. But sure this does not infer that all great and good Ministers should be in like manner sacrificed to the Prejudices of the Vulgar, acting under the Influence and Direction of a few pretended Patriots, who thirst for the Places of those they seek not only to displace but to destroy.

THE late furious, as well as base and scandalous Papers which have been published, purely to inflame the People against such of their Representatives as have not comply'd with the Will and Pleasure of a certain Faction, are certainly such as, upon the first Face of Things, deserve to be discouraged and discountenanced by all honest and upright Men. They are big, not only with Poison for present Use, but carry in themselves a Sort of *Indian* Venom, which may possibly not discover its Force till twenty or thirty Years hence. Sure, if their Reasonings are allowed to have any Weight, Majorities, which hereafter gave us Laws, will hereafter only give us Conclusions. We must lay aside that Criterion which is the Reason of the Thing, and the Practice of our Ancestors, established in the most weighty Affairs, and we must frame our Sentiments by a Rule which is in very reverse. We must suppose that whatever is espoused by the major Part of any Assembly is, in all Probability, wrong and unjust: From whence I think it naturally follows that whatever is voted by *contrariis Contradictentes* must be wicked of course. For the Minority having all the Virtue and Equity on their Side, where there is no Minority there can be no Justice. Behold the Cogency of modern Argument!

THUS much I thought necessary to say in general. As to the present State of Affairs in particular, I solemnly affirm I see no Cause why the Friends of the present Administration ought to be ashamed or afraid of their Conduct, or why they should decline submitting their Cause to the People, even on the Principles laid down by the reasonable Part of the Opposition. For as to the Author of *Common Sense* and his Patrons, they are Retailers of Billingsgate, Haberdashers of hard Names, and Distributers of Political Stink-pots, and nothing else. If the People of *Britain* were Madmen or Knaves, such People would be fit Council to plead before them; but a brave and free Nation will always have a just Contempt for such as endeavour to stun them by their Vociferation, and will shew a becoming Resentment against those who endeavour to impose upon them by impudent Assertions of false Facts, followed by an outragious Torrent of ill Language. In a just Sense of this, the Friends of the Administration are not afraid of appearing at the Bar of the People. On the contrary, they have all the Reason in the World to appeal thither. Those whom they defend, rose by defending the People; and as the People of *Great Britain* are too just to think of condemning the King's Ministers unheard, so they are too generous to forget the Services they have formerly received, even if those who served them had been so unhappy as to displease them. The Mob who read the *Common Sense* and *Craftsman*, may be obstinate, head-strong, and blood-thirsty, like those who write for and to them; but the People of *Britain* are of another Disposition; they will pique themselves on imitating HIM *who is slow to Anger, and of great Mercy*. Some in the Opposition have experienced this when their *Guilt* was of a *Die* too deep, even for themselves, *harden'd* as they are, to *deny*. What therefore have the Innocent to fear from such Judges?

THE two great Points which are at this time so loudly insisted upon, are Satisfaction and Security: Satisfaction for what is past, and Security in Time to come: And if any Body, either within Doors or without, had taken upon him to affirm, that it was not just for us to expect Satisfaction from the *Spaniards*, or that we had no Right to be secured in our Trade by Treaties, then we need not have wonder'd if such Persons had been stiled *Spaniards*, *Anglo Spaniards*, and Enemies to their Country. But who can say that this is the Case? Who will have the Confidence to affirm, that the Ministry thought of making Peace without obtaining both Satisfaction and Security? This then being the Case, how unjust is it to call such as Clamour for Satisfaction and Security, Patriots, and such as endeavour, by Means agreeable to our Constitution at Home, and by such Methods as are suitable to the Law of Nations Abroad, to obtain Satisfaction and Security, *Enemies* to *Trade*, and *Betrayers* of their *Country*? I will not say, where is the Justice? Where the Equity? Where the Decency of such Language? Because I know Justice, Equity, and Decency, are Things quite forgot by the Malecontents; but, I think, I may safely say, where is the Propriety of such Language? Where is the Probability of its being believed? And, in fine, tho' there may be a good deal of *Craft* in it, how is it reconcileable to *Common Sense*?

IF we examine this Matter still closer, we shall find that it is not only unfair and unjustifiable to charge the Ministry with want of Regard for Trade, or want of Zeal for the just Rights of *British* Subjects, but that on the contrary they deserve Thanks and Applause for doing their utmost to secure both, while those who oppose them have really behaved in such a manner as to prejudice both, by insisting on such Satisfaction as could never be had, and confounding a Security to a Trade in our own Colonies with an Impunity for Smuggling in the *Ports* of *Spain*; so that turning our Eyes from Words to Things, and considering not so much the Expressions of Men as their Actions, we cannot avoid discovering, that the Complaints of a certain Faction are as groundless as they are clamorous, at least as they are placed at present: For they Rail at those who have made our Trade and Navigation their Care, and they cry up such as have made them *States* to their own private Interests.

IN such a Situation, when Reason, Truth and Justice were on one Side, and Noise, Fury and Faction on the other, how impudent must the Author of last *Saturday's Common Sense* appear, in attributing, that the Corruption, which was visibly the Effects of true Wisdom, and a firm Resolution founded in a just Sense of Things, in a clear Foresight of what would have happened if they would have done otherwise, and in an honest Intention to support his Majesty's Government, to preserve the publick Peace, and to provide for the publick Welfare: Such as are Enemies to all these may well be exasperated against them; such as are disappointed in this their last Hope, may well talk the Language of Despair; such as are wholly blinded by Prejudice, may give vent in gross Terms to their Passions; and, it is very probable, that those who have always triumphed in consequence of their Moderation and Lenity, may permit them to do all this with Impunity; but sure it is carrying Matters too far to turn this Permission upon those who gave it, and to excite the People to injure and persecute those, who, tho' they have it in their Power, and might avenge themselves by the Laws, do not persecute their Enemies, but leave them at Liberty to Rail till the whole Stock of their Malice be spent, when it is to be hoped they will be in a better Humour.

WHEN this Time shall come, when the Ferment that hath been lately raised is laid, and when all Degrees of Men return to a just Sense of their own and the Nation's Interest, we may reasonably hope to see a true Spirit of Patriotism arise; we may flatter ourselves with the pleasing Expectation of a vigorous Unanimity, which will incline the whole Body of the Nation to turn its whole Force on foreign Enemies, and not waste its Strength in domestick Disputes. We are told, that the *Lion* never falls on any unprovok'd, and that before he falls on his Enemy he lashes himself with his own Tail; surely we shall soon have enough of this Lashing, and the Spirits of the People being properly roused, those who have justly deserved will at last feel the Weight of their Resentments.

R. FREEMAN.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Northampton, March 12. On Thursday last the Assizes ended here, when two Men received Sentence of Death, viz. John Cotton, for the Murder of his Child; and Robert Wheatly, for stealing a Parcel of Money out of the House of Mrs. Raynsford of Brixworth: The latter is reprieved till further Orders, and the former order'd for Execution, and afterwards to be hang'd in Chains in Paulerspury Fields. Francis Allen was sentenc'd to be transported, for House-breaking. Timothy Emerly, for stealing Money, and Thomas Butler, for Bigamy, were burnt in the Hand. S—— M—— was order'd to be whipt. Joseph Pack and Frances Cotton were acquitted. Mary Marks was discharged by Proclamation. And John Walker, condemn'd at the last Assizes, is to remain in Goal for further Orders.

The same Day, between Three and Four in the Morning, a dreadful Fire broke out in the Stables of the Fleece Inn in this Town, which in a very short Time consumed not only the Stables, Hay, Corn, &c. but the greatest Part of the Dwelling-house, and was so fierce and violent, that hardly any of the Furniture or Goods could be sav'd from the Flames.

The same Evening another Fire broke out in a Hay-Stack at the Guy of Warwick Inn in this Town, but was happily extinguish'd before much Damage was done. And on Friday Morning and Evening two other Fires happen'd at the said Inn, supposed to be done by some villainous, idle Persons inhabiting or residing about the Town.

On Friday a Fire broke out at Finedon, near Wellingborough, in this County, which in the Space of four Hours burnt down and consumed 16 Houses, with great Quantities of Corn, Hay, Implements of Husbandry, &c. The Fire was so sudden and fierce, that scarce any Goods could be saved.

Reading,

Reading, March 12. On Thurſday Night about 12 o'Clock, 5 Felons under Sentence of Tranſportation, made their Eſcape out of a Stable at Theale, where they were lodged by the Perſon who was carrying them to London in order to Ship them off. They came firſt from Hereford, but laſt from Briſtol: At which Port it appeared they had been delivered by the Keeper of Hereford Gaol, to one Capt. Bridge, whoſe Ship it ſeems not being ready to Sail, was carrying them to London in Perſon to get them a Paſſage; but they being willing to provide for themſelves, thought proper to travel in their own Way, all but a Boy, who not caring to leave the Captain alone, determined to keep him Company, and ſo ſlipt off his Handcuff, and left his Companion to whom he was faſten'd, at Liberty to proſecute her Journey along with the reſt of her Mates, who are Four ſturdy Fellows well able to provide for her and themſelves too, when once they get their Hands at Liberty.

At the Aſſizes which began here on Monday laſt, ſix Priſoners received Sentence of Death, viz.

Nathaniel Taylor, for robbing on the Highway near Newbury.

Benjamin Taylor, for Burglary, and ſtealing a Box with 40 Guineas.

John Milſham and George Giddins, for Horſe-ſtealing.

Samuel Willis, for breaking open a Box and ſtealing from thence 45 l. in Money.

And Mary Pierce, for breaking open the Houſe of Mr. Carwood, and ſtealing Wearing Apparel.

The two former are ordered for Execution on Saturday next, and the four laſt are reprieved.

Richard Jones, for ſtealing 3 Heifers; John Boſſom, for ſtealing Fiſh; Thomas and Nathaniel Milliſt, for ſtealing divers Sheep; and Caleb Stallard and Thomas Humphreys, for ſtealing a Cock, were all acquitted.

Green, Kenton, and Bradfield, for ſtealing Fowls, were diſcharged by Proclamation.

As were alſo Philips and Taylor, Son to Nathaniel Taylor firſt mentioned.

Elizabeth Ayloff, William Hedger, and Thomas Wilkins, were all whipp'd and diſcharged.

John Rudge, convicted of Grand Larceny, burnt in the Hand.

William Catey, to be removed by Habeas Corpus to London.

Thomas Maſchal, condemn'd laſt Summer Aſſizes, to be tranſported for 14 Years.

James Cortor and Ann Francis, diſcharged on their Recognizances.

HOME PORTS.

Portſmouth, March 14. Sailed the Thomas and William, Price, for Havre de Grace. Came to Spithead the Mary, Holloway, from Alicant for Oſtend.

Deal, March 14. Wind N. N. W. Came down Yeſterday in the Afternoon and ſailed thro', the Mercury, Clack, for Virginia. Came down Yeſterday in the Afternoon and ſailed this Morning, the Dorſet, Ellis, for Jamaica, having taken all his Letters.

Graveſend, March 14. Paſſed by the Elizabeth, Allen, from Philadelphia; the Mary, Snelling, from Oporto; the Mary and Hannah, Savage, from Antigua; and the Nancy, Norton, from Smyrna.

LONDON.

The Letters that came from St. Chriſtopher's, by the Briſtol Ship which left that Iſland the 16th of Jan. bring an Account, That the Fever which had raged there was pretty well abated, but the Small-pox increas'd and grew more fatal, except to thoſe which were inoculated, of which not one had dyed, tho' a great Number had undergone it.

Yeſterday his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers with the uſual State, being attended in the Coach by his Grace the Duke of Richmond, Maſter of the Horſe to his Majeſty, and the Earl of Albemarle, one of the Lords of the Bed-chamber in Waiting, and being in his Royal Robes, ſeated on the Throne, with the uſual Solemnity, Sir Charles Dalton, Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, was ſent with a Meſſage from his Majeſty to the Houſe of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the Houſe of Peers: The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majeſty was pleaſed to give the Royal Aſſent to

An Act for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.

And to two Naturalization Bills.

After which the Houſe of Peers adjourned to Monday next.

Both Houſes of Parliament will ſpeedily wait on his Majeſty with their congratulatory Addreſſes on the Birth of the new born Prince.

As alſo with their Compliments to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.

We hear that a Committee is appointed likewiſe by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to prepare an Addreſs to be preſented to his Majeſty on the ſame Occaſion.

His Majeſty was pleas'd to make the following moſt gracious Anſwer to the Addreſs of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, preſented to him on Monday laſt, relating to the Convention, viz.

'Gentlemen,

'I give you my Thanks for this dutiful Addreſs, 'and the Confidence you repoſe in me. You may 'be aſſur'd I will be wanting in nothing that 'may be neceſſary to maintain the juſt Rights of 'my Subjects, and the Honour of my Crown and 'Kingdoms.'

'Tis ſaid that the Rev. Dr. Liſle, Archdeacon and Prebendary of Canterbury, will be choſen Warden of Wadham College in Oxford, in the room of Dr. Thiſtlewaite.

Caſualties, Chriſtnings, and Burials laſt Week.

Cut his Throat at St. John in Southwark 1. Drowned at St. Paul at Shadwell 1. Exceſſive Drinking 1. Hanged himſelf at St. Bartholomew by the Royal Exchange 1. Killed by a Fall from a Houſe at St. James Weſtminſter 1. Overlaid 2. Starved at St. James Clerkenwell 1.

Chriſtned	Males	173	Buried	Males	259
	Females	157		Females	247
	In all	330		In all	506

Decreaſed in the Burials this Week 13.

Whereof have died,

Under 2 Years of Age	186	Fifty and Sixty	40
Between 2 and 5	47	Sixty and Seventy	23
Five and Ten	15	Seventy and Eighty	31
Ten and Twenty	14	Eighty and Ninety	11
Twenty and Thirty	37	Ninety and a Hundred	
Thirty and Forty	55	A Hundred	
Forty and Fifty	47		

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	03	32
	Evening	03	50

Bank Stock 143 3-4ths for the Opening. India 169, 168 1-4th, Books ſhut. South Sea 100, 99 3-4ths. Old Annuity 112 3-4ths, 5-8ths. New ditto 110 1-4th, 110. Three per Cent. 104 3-4ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 109 5-8ths. Five per Cent. ditto 92. Royal Aſſurance 104. London Aſſurance 13 1-half. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 6 l. 8 s. 6 l. 5 s. 6 d. Premium. South Sea ditto, 2 l. 8 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 2 l. 10 s. Premium. Salt Tallies 1-half to 2 Prem. Engliſh Copper 3 l. 5 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 1-4th per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 124.

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To be ſeen oppoſite the Cuſtom-Houſe in Thames-ſtreet, next Door to the Shovel Ale-Houſe.

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By a COUNTRY CLERGYMAN.

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Ye believe in GOD, *believe alſo in* ME.

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